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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and 2bb

As the days pass evidence multiplies that a certain banker whose name rhymes with Higgins, Wiggins and Migring is a consummate rascal.

THE Richmond (Va.) Dispatch shouts: "If Jefferson Davis was a traitor we are all traitors." The declaration is thirty rears late to be of any importance.

THE wide-awake citizens of Indiana o have been victimized by Aldin Hotel schemes can now sympathize with their fellow-citizens who are the dupes of Zimri Dwiggins.

Ex-Congressman Americus Vespuours Rice, of Ohio, is an applicant for the position of Register of the Treasary. In this Columbian year his name ought to count for something.

WHEN Russell Sage said that "no man has any business in Wall street who can't deceive his best friends" he doubtless made a statement to which thousands of the shorn lambs can subscribe.

THE press congress at Chicago will not be truly cosmopolitan unless Brother Alexander Russell Webb, editor of the Moslem World, is given a chance to unfold the doctrines of Mohammedanism.

ALL statements to the effect that Gen. Harrison has expressed annoyance because ex-Vice President Morton spoken of as the Republican candidate or Governor in New York are falseboods, and very stupid falsehoods at

WHILE the railroads are printing ogent reasons why people should buy heir tickets to Chicago over this or that lipe, a great many people are seriously onsidering whether they will go to the dir at all if the roads do not reduce

Ir is said that in a moment of temper Senator Vest, of Missouri, asked Postmaster-general Bissell why John Wanamaker had been removed to make room for him. Considering the good of the public service only, the question would be difficult to answer.

WHEN General Harrison became President there were 27,730 places in the classified service—that is, under cover of the civil-service law and rules. When he retired from office there were 42,928 places under the competitive rules in a total of 183,488 offices, great and smallchiefly small.

TEE most clamorous office seekers are from the Southern States, says a Washington correspondent, Indiana being the only exception to the rule of the comparative modesty of the North and West. But the Indiana Democracy is bungry, and, as the late George William Curtis remarked, "very thirsty."

Ir is reported that army circles Washington are in a state of exasperation because General Schofield, who is in Chicago about the business of his office, sent his regrets when invited to attend the dinner given by the President in honor of the Spanish Princess. Not to hasten to accept an invitation of the President to dinner is equivalent to disobeying an official order, is the declaration of the teachers of army etiquette. If so, a remedy is in a court of inquiry.

THE failure of ex-Gov. Charles Foster will not only surprise but grieve thousands of men who are the friends of so public-spirited a citizen as he has been for years, and so useful a man as he has proved when called to public position. His statement betrays the anguish of a brave and manly man who has for years been so successful that he has been led to sustain more interests than he could carry. In his own calamity he shows his high spirit in his words so support enterprises upon which the welfare of the town which bears his

name depends. The American Publishers' Association, at Chicago, representing the publishers of 150 leading newspapers of the United States and Canada, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that there is no foundation for the statement that extortion is practiced on visitors to the world's fair, either in the grounds or in the city of Chicago. Another resolution, unanimously adopted, declared that the reports about the unfinished condition of the fair are greatly exaggerated and that in its present state it offers enough to interest a visitor many weeks. As Murat Halstead put it, "There is far more now in the fair than a trained and energetic observer could see in six weeks."

SEVERAL things have conspired against the success of the world's fair up to this time. The weather has been the chief | nuisances which are so near to houses

story that extortionate prices were being charged for all accommodations has had its effect, the quarrels of the local directory and board of national commissioners have created a bad impression; but, after all, these are mere incidents, and should not be considered for more than they are really worth. The fact remains that the fair is there, that it is open and in running order, and that, even though all exhibits are not in place, there is so much to be seen that eyes and mind become weary and the sightseer becomes indifferent to additional displays. The weather, cool as it is, has its advantages, as visitors who wait till July will discover; the "extortions" are mostly imaginary, and the quarrels of the managers do not concern the people outside. All they have to do is to look at the great exhibit that has been prepared for them and to profit by it in a thousand ways, as they cannot fail to do. They will never, in all probability, see again so great a collection of the world's riches in so artistic a setting.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S RESPONSIBILITY. The Journal, in a recent editorial, commented on the inconsistency of our Southern brethren who admit that the preservation of the Union was the best thing that could have happened, and rejoice that they are still under the old flag, and yet "continue to honor the memory and weep over the remains of the man who was chiefly instrumental in bringing on the war." meaning, of course, Jefferson Davis. The argument of the editorial was that if the Southern people admit it is a good thing the rebellion did not succeed, they ought also to admit that the leaders in the rebellion were false leaders, and their memories unworthy of perpetuation. The Charleston News and Courier, replying to the Jourral's article, says:

It is charitable to say that our contem- all present, it was carried. General es not know what it is talking about. Mr. Davis was not chiefly instrumental in bringing on the war. He resisted by every honorable means in his power the dismemberment of the Union, He sought to arrive at some peaceable method of settling the differences between the sections. As long as he had a seat in the Senate his "best efforts were directed to the maintenance of the Constitution, the Union resulting from it, and to make the general government an effective agent o the States for its prescribed purpose. When Mississippi withdrew from the Union he went with his State, holding that his first allegiance was due to his State.

Perhaps, instead of saying that Mr. Davis was chiefly instrumental in bringing on the war, the Journal should have said he was one of the chief instruments. That statement 18, we think, fully substantiated by the facts of history. The News and Courier says Mr. Davis "resisted, by every honorable means in his power, the dismemberment of the Union," and "only embarked in the secession movement when his State se ceded." If this surprising statement is true, and if, as it implies, Jefferson Davis was one of those Union men who re-State out of the Union, history will have to be rewritten. But it is not true. Mr. Davis's whole public life and political career were devoted toadvocacy of doctrines whose logical result was secession and which made the dissolution of the Union, or an attempt to dissolve it, inevitable. The doctrine of State sovereignty, which he advocated all his life, enfolded the doctrine of secession as truly as a bud does the leaf, and the contention that the Constitution by its own force carried slavery into all the Territories of the United States made civil war inevitable. Mr. Davis never was a national man, and, therefore, was not a Union man in a large or honest sense. He was a State man, a Mississippi man, and when his State went out of the Union he promptly and gladly went with it. For years before he had been pointing the way and furnishing arguments to justify secession. He opposed every compromise intended to allay sectional differences by abating something of the claims of slavery. As early as 1851 he was a candidate for Governor of Mississippi on a State rights ticket, in opposition feated by Henry S. Foote, who ran as a Union man. In his farewell speech in the United States Senate, delivered Jan. 21, 1861, Mr. Davis said: "It is known to Senators who have served with me here that I have for many years advocated, as an essential attribute of State sovereignty, the right of a State to secede from the Union." As he placed

the war. A TIMELY SANITARY SUGGESTION.

his State above the United States so he

placed slavery above the Union. There

never was a day in his life when he

iota of the claims of slavery to the

preservation of the Union. By his per-

the insidious teaching that the election

of a Republican President would be

justifiable cause for the secession of the

Southern States Mr. Davis became one

of the chief instruments in bringing or

The State Board of Health, at its meet ing of Thursday, recommended city councils to pass an ordinance by which it shall be unlawful for any person to throw garbage of any kind into any street, alley or other public place, or to permit the accumulation of filth upon any lot or the flow into any lot of any kind of noxious liquids; and, further, that any health officer or marshal shall have power to enter any private lot for the purpose of examining its condition, and if it is found to contain a nuisance the owner must at once abate it, but should he neglect to do so it shall be abated at the expense of the owner of the property. This suggestion to city and town councils is a timely one. The ordinance which the State Board of Health has suggested should be adopted at once, not for the present season, but for all time. In this city there hundreds of just such nuisances as are | Egan's appointment would be "accepted specified. They are not only offensive to people who reside in the vicinity, but are disease-breeders. Scores of such diplomatic relations between the two renuisances have been complained of to the city Board of Health, but its officers explain nonaction on the ground that the ordinances do not authorize them to proceed against filthy stables and like | the Herald correspondent to protest

a menace to the health of the occupants. Local boards of health, if they have not power to abate such nuisances, are of comparatively little use. The larger part of Indianapolis has outgrown the straggling village era of development, and for that reason its sanitary regulations should be made to conform to such as are found necessary for the health of thickly if not densely populated communities. If what the health officers give as reasons for not suppressing nuisances on private premises are valid. then the City Conneil should enact the ordinance suggested by the State Board of Health. If there are matters so important as to demand midnight meetings this filth nuisance is one of them.

A REMINISCENCE.

The Washington dispatch announcing that President Cleveland has approved the deeds of the leased lands in the Indian Territory formerly occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians recalls the contest in the House which ended in the incorporation of the claim in the Indian appropriation bill. When the matter came up in the House, Mr. Cannon sent to the Secretary of the Interior for his views regarding the justness of the claim. He wrote a long letter, in which he gave the opinion that the claim was not a good one, and also reasons for his belief. It was claimed that a number of lobbyists had taken the claim to prosecute upon an agreement that they should have 25 per cent. of the face of the claim if it should be carried through Congress. As the amount of it was nearly three million dollars, the fee was a large one. As chairman of the appropriations committee. Mr. Cannon protested against the measure and read the letter of Secretary Noble, but the vote being taken when the House was thin and when the friends of the scheme were Harrison had to sign the Indian appropriation bill with the clause in it to prevent a special session, but when the matter of the transfer came up he refused to sign the papers. Thus the matter rested from the summer of 1891 until a few days ago, when Mr. Cleveland complied with the demand of the lobby and signed the papers, which will enable the lobby to get nearly \$4,-000,000 on a claim which is regarded by men who are thoroughly familiar with the transaction as no better than an out-and-out steal. And yet this is heralded as the administration which will drive the thieves from public affairs! In this case the lobbyists go forth loaded with spoils.

MONEY LOST BY HASTY ACTION. Yesterday morning the Journal stated that it was a toss-up as to whether time should prove the judgment of Controller Woollen right or wrong in pushing the six-hundred-and-twenty-one-thousandluctantly and regretfully followed his | dollar refunding bonds of the city to a hasty sale after one day's advertising, and expressed the belief that he was making a mistake in doing so. One day's time has been sufficient to demonstrate that it was a mistake. At least two propositions better than the best one offered and accepted would have been put in had sufficient time for preparation and sufficient publicity been given to the event.

Hon. W. H. English declares that he would have offered a premium, while the offer accepted was par, and Mr. English is a man of his word. Mr. English appeared at the Controller's office a few minutes late, and his effort to put in a bid was declared out of order. It usually requires a day or two to arrange to produce as much as \$600,000 cash, even for a man of Mr. English's ample resources, and it seems to the Journal that the city authorities should have given every possible opportunity for competition in a matter of such importance.

But Mr. English was not the only bidder cut off by the undue haste of the authorities. One of the strongest banking houses in the East heard of the offer to the compromise of 1850, and was de- only yesterday, and telegraphed here an assurance that if the sale could postponed a day or two it would put in a more liberal bid than any other in the field. Apparently, the Controller has been ill advised about "a panicky money market" that does not exist. There seems to have been a heap of unfortunate blundering on these bonds all the way through. Some months ago, when the Controller had a proposition for them at less than 4 per cent., it was dewould have consented to sacrifice an | feated in the Council by a bit of trickery. Had it been accepted the city would have been ahead several thousand sistent advocacy of these doctrines and | dollars.

THE father of young Trenck, who was recently hanged by a mob in Jack san county, proposes to offer a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the murderers of his son, but is advised that it would not be safe for him to go to Jackson county to post the bills. This is a fine illustration of the lawless condition that exists down there. So far as known, the local authorities have not lifted a finger towards arresting any of the mob that did the lynching. They should have offered a reward and set the machinery of local justice actively at work to arrest the murderers, but instead of that they do nothing, and when the father of the murdered man proposes to post bills offering a reward for the murderers he is warned that it would not be safe for him to go there. Is Jackson county in

Indiana or Dahomey? THE Hon. Patrick Egan has refuted another libel of his enemies. When it was announced some time ago that he would probably be appointed United States arbitrator of certain matters in which Chili was interested, the New York Herald published a special dispatch from Santiago stating that Mr. by the government and people of Chili as an act of hostility, and would put the publics under a severe strain," that Mr. Egan "was persona non grata to the Chilian government," and that a member of the Chilian Cabinet had asked against the appointment. Feeling con-

the dispatch Mr. Egan inclosed it to the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Santiago, saying: "In view of the andacity of the statements which I have quoted above, I am compelled to bring them to the notice of your Excellency, at the same time frankly assuring your Excellency of my disbelief that such views could ever have been entertained by the government of Chili." In reply to Mr. Egan's letter the Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote that the statements of the Herald correspondent were de-

void of foundation and added: In conveying the foregoing to your Excellency. I can do no less than place on record at the same time, in this note, the elevation and frankness which I have always met in the spirit of your Excellency in al endeavors to draw more closely together and to consolidate the bonds of good friendship between the two governments. And l am certain that your Excellency must also be convinced that these statements could not originate with the government of Chili which, through me, hastens to remove from the mind of your Excellency the disagreeable impression which, perhaps, may have been produced from the appearance of veracity with which they were trans-

The Herald's lying dispatch was widely commented on by Democratic papers to Mr. Egan's disadvantage, but they will

not notice this vindication. THE Liverpool Journal of Commerce contains a handsome editorial notice of Mr. T. H. Sherman, who, after serving as United States consul there for four years, has had to give way to a Demo crat. "When it is considered," says the paper referred to, "that about one-third" of the total foreign trade of the United States is transacted with the United Kingdom, and that Liverpool is by far the most important port in this country as far as the trade with the great Republic is concerned, the value of an able, courteous and painstaking United States consul at Liverpool will be recognized to be very great indeed, and to say that Mr. Sherman entirely fulfilled all the conditions which business men wished for in a consul is but to state it the barest language what is a generally admitted fact." Of course, the Democrats are entitled to the place, but they ought not to pretend that in removing such officials as Mr. Sherman to make places for mexperienced persons they are reforming the consular service.

In reply to a question as to what attitude the Pension Bureau would assume towards the G. A. R., Judge Lochren says: "We have, of course, no prejudice against the G. A. R. Quite the reverse, in fact. It is a great organization. I am a member myself, as I think all old Union soldiers should be." This is frank, and should be satisfactory on that point. As to the general policy of the Pension Office the Commissioner

I have one policy: The equal, energetic and exactly just administration of the pension laws as they are found upon the statute books. If a man is entitled to a pension he ought to have it, and if he is not entitled to it he should not apply. The department is really a court of claims, and it is the business duty of its officials to enter upon examination of the papers submitted in each case with patience, and without bias for or against. So far as lies in my power this will be done. If from examination of the rolls it appears that the government is being robbed, the payment of money to the unworthy will be discontinued. I am certain that genuine veterans every where ask only fair dealing.

THE other day Mr. Henry Watterson took up his bugle and sounded the Democratic charge as follows:

There must be war, not peace, until every protective duty is stricken out of the tari and every robber coffee cooler stricken of the pension rolls. Let the galled jade of Republicantsm wince, our withers are un-

That high note may find response in Kentucky, but elsewhere there are tens of thousands of Democrats whom it fills with alarm.

THE efforts of a few rabid editors to make a sectional issue out of the demonstrations of the Southern people in honor of one whom they trusted and loved, will prove a dismal failure.

Thus remarks the paper of Secretary Hoke Smith, in Georgia, regarding the criticisms of the homage paid to the bones of Jefferson Davis. The most rabid utterance on the subject which has yet appeared is that of the Chicago Herald-a Democratic organ.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

More Information. Tommy-Paw, what do they have auditors in the treasury forl Mr. Figg-To listen to the treasury reports, of

course. Now run away and play. Keeping It in Mind, "Call No. 44," said the clerk. "I'll bet dat I fergits dat number 'fore I gits up stairs," said the black bell-boy to himself, as he

started off. "I'll des call No. 4 an' No. 11, an

den I'll 'member de naixt one, sho'."

Mrs. Watts-Oh, we had such a time at home last night! Mr. Watts thought there was burgiar in the house, and he got his revolver. and it went off and the ball went right through

Mrs. Potts-Indeed. And were you anywhere in the vicinity when it happened?

Prophylactic Measures. Tommy-Paw, I read that a man can stop chewing tobacco by eating candy. Do you suppose that is true? Mr. Figg-Probably.

Tommy-Say, paw, if a little boy was kept filled up with candy all the time, don't you suppose that he would never want to learn to chew

Never Touched Him. "Are you Said the solemn old gentleman: aware that there is more actual nutriment in the amount of flour which can be placed on the point of a table knife than there is in that entire

To which replied Chollie: "That may be, my deah fellow, but who would wish to take nutriment from the point of a table knife! Doosid bad form, you know."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. BLAINE, after spending a few days at Bar Harbor, will start for Europe with her younger daughter. She will probably remain abroad a year, and will spend most of the time in England. HENRY ROSENBERG, the Galveston bank-

er, who died there last week, bequesthed more than half his fortune of \$1,000,000 to public charities. During his life he erected a public school building at a cost of \$100,000, and gave quite as much more in various ways. THE delicate, silky fringe on the lip of

the Princess Eulalia cannot be called a mustache, but it is glossy and very pretty all the same. By the way, the Spanish women's saying, "A mustache is to the skin what salt is to an egg." refers strictly to the genuine manly mustache,

JOHN HENRY PARKER, publisher of Keble's famous book, "The Christian Year," could have bought originally for \$100 the copyright, on which the author's profits discouragement; the widely circulated | that they are not only disagreeable, but | fident that there was no foundation for | amounted to \$70,000. The site upon which | Judge finds official life very agreeable.

Chicago stands was once offered to the late Col. Harr Dupp for a pair of boots, but he didn't have the boots,

THE New York Herald is to erect an oftice building, twelve to twenty stories high, on the site of its building at Broadway and Ann street. The building will be of steel, and prizes are offered for the best designs, \$500 to the first and \$250 to the second. The new Herald building uptown will soon be occupied, and the building to be erected on the Heraid's present site will be rented for offices.

MISS ABIGAIL DODGE, better known as "Gail Hamilton," the writer, is now visiting Columbia, Fa., engaged in gathering data concerning the ancesters of her famous cousin, the late James G. Blame, who resided near Donegal Springs, the home of the late Gen. Simon Cameron. Miss Dodge is preparing the materials for writing a complete history of the Blaine family.

THE ibis, the sacred bird of Egypt, is not peculiar to that country, but is found in considerable numbers in the South, in Florida especially. In St. Augustine and other coast towns it is no unusual thing to see an ibis perched on the ridge pole of a house, or stable, or stalking solemnly about a yard, for the bird is easily tamed, and seems to be fond of human company.

QUEEN VICTORIA used an elevator for the first time in many years at the opening of he Imperial Institute in London the other day. There is nothing of the kind in any of the royal palaces. So far as the country residences of the Queen are concerned, there is go special need of a passenger lift, as her Majesty never by any chance ascends above the first floor, and the private staircases are made as comfortable as pos-

It has become known in administration circles that the proper way to pronounce the name of the Infanta is to address her as "Your Royal Highness, the Princesse A-oolal-e-s." Every member of the Democratic Cabinet had a spanish grammar on his desk all day Tuesday, and at the Cabinet meeting, amid a great deal of laughter, there was an earnest endeavor to improve upon their American pronunciation of Spanish.

LIEUT.-COL. ANDREW HAGGARD Writes to the New York Sun to contradict the story recently set alloat to the effect that the first wife of his brother, Rider Haggard, was a Miss Carroll, of Baltimore, and theoriginal of "She, the Terribie and Ageless Beauty." Rider Haggard has only been once married, to Miss Louisa Margetson, of Norfolk, England, who is slive and well. by, another member of the family.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

Ora Durst, the Victim of Eugene Griffin's Pistol, Has Even Chances.

He Bore an Excellent Reputation at Shelbyville-The Boy Takes Things Coolly-Arraigned Before the Police Court.

Ora L. Durst, the young man who was shot down on Howard street, Thursday night, by a young negro, is hovering between life and death at the City Hospital. His would-besiayer, Eugene Griffin, was brought before the police judge yesterday and charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, but with his companions, Harry Robinson, Formie Hinton and Walter Gamons, who were charged with assault and battery, was sent to jail to await the outcome of the injuries to Durst. On the docket their cases were con-

tinued to June 16. Yesterday the injured man suffered intensely with the wound inflicted by the bullet, but last night was resting easier, and the hospital physicians stated that his chances for recovery were about equal, with the probability of his death. The ball penetrated his right lung and as yet the doctors have made no attempt to locate it. Yesterday Durst's mother spent a short time at his bedside and a large number of his friends called to see him, but were not admitted lest their presence should excite him and result badly. Among the visitors were Misses Lulu West and Maggie Perry, the young ladies whom the young man endeavored to protect from the insults of the brutal crowd. Both girls wept bitterly at the hospital and pleaded to be allowed to enter the sick room, but the officials were

obdurate and refused an interview with The young negro who fired the ball is only fourteen years old, but does not seem in the least alarmed over his act. He proudly exults in the statement that he was protecting his partner and regrets nothing. The victim was a former resident of Shelbyville, and is given an excellent reputation by the citizens of that place who knew him. Mr. S. A. Mull, of Shelbyville, in commenting upon the misfortune

vesterday, said: "I assisted in raising Ora since he was a little boy, although he was no relation to me or my wife. So far as I know he was never in any trouble and had no bad habits. He was a nice boy. Lately he lived as one of our family for two years. His father is dead and recently his mother remarried. and I understand that he and his stepfather

not live at home.' Superintendent Colbert, at roll call, last night, instructed all sergeants and patrolmen to begin at once a systematic war against all persons in the habit of carrying concealed weapons, and to arrest every man known to have a revolver on his person, unless he came forward with a strong argument as to his right to the weapon. Every officer on the force was made to understand that the order was imperative and will exert the utmost diligence in an effort to obey the command.

Durst Well Thought of in Shelbyville. Special to the Indianarolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 26,-Ora I Durst, who was shot by a negro near Eys ter's drug s.ore in Indianapolis last night was well known in this city, having been employed in one of the furniture factories until some time in January of this year. He is given a good reputation by those who knew him. He is about eigeteen years old. and a grandson of Dr. Houston, of Manilla, well known in this part of the State.

SCRAMBLING FOR THE PLACE.

Plenty of Applications for Judge Olds's Seat on the Supreme Bench.

The news of the fact that Judge Olds

will resign his seat on the Supreme Bench has caused several applications for the appointment to pour in upon the Governor. with whom hes the appointment. There were seven received yesterday morning. either by means of telegrams, by letter or by personal call of friends of the ambitious invists. The Governor, however, refused to reveal who the applicants are, saving that some had requested secreey. It is known, however, that Judge Bell, of Fort Wayne, called upon Governor Matthews in the interest of Thomas R. Marshall, of Columbia City. Mr. Marshall is about forty years of age and has excellent qualifications, it is said, for the bench. The resignation of Judge Olds has not been received as yet and nothing will be done, the Governor says, until he hears from Judge Olds resigning the office. Governor Matthews expressed regret that the salaries of the supreme judges are not commensurate with what men having the ability to grace the beuch can earn in private practice. Among the applicants are several political hacks, a class for whom the Governor has frequently expressed his Judge Hench arrived in town from Fort

Wayne last night, and is stopping at the Donison, He is a candidate for appointment as judge from the Fourth district to the prospective vacancy upon the Supreme Bench following Judge Olds's resignation. The Judge, who is well known as one of the members of the last few legislatures. was until recently a candidate for appointment at Washington, but the plum fell to some one clse. The expected vacancy was, therefore, opportune, as the

MR. ENGLISH WAS BARRED OUT

He Wanted to Offer a Premium on the City Bonds but Was Not Permitted.

Proposal of Coffin & Stanton, Offering Par for \$621,000 at 410 Per Cent for Thirty Years, Accepted by the Controller.

Another Strong Banking House Wanted to Bid but Heard of the Sale Too Late.

Various Statements as to Mr. English's Effe to Put in a Tender-Michael Burns's Position-Municipal Miscellany.

BIDS ON BONDS.

In pursuance to his advertisement of on

They Go at Par-Mr. English's Effort to 1 -May Enjoin the Sale.

day previous, Controller Woollen received and opened bids on the 41/2 per cent. refunding bonds of the city, which amount to \$621,000, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. There were five bids offered, rapging from a sum of \$609,000 cash, for all the bonds, to par. They were opened and sead by the Controller in the presence of the gentlemen assembled, and he announced that the par bid would be accepted, providing that the parties could give written guarantee that they would perform what they had agreed to. This was done without any trouble. The Controller said, when he asked the Council to give him permission to issue a 44 per cent. bond, the bids he had received on the four-per-cent. ones having been unsatisfactory, that he would be able to sell them at par, and he has made his promise good; but there is a possibility that had he and Mayor Sullivan been a little less hasty he might have gotten more for them. The possibility of it lies in a wide difference of statements made by himself and a number of other gentlemen present and the statement made by Hon. W. H. English. It is true, however, that the latter went to the office of the Controller prepared to bid on the bonds, and it is also true that he did not do so. Mr. English said that he was prepared to bid on them at a premium, just what he declines to state, and the reason he did not bid is, he says, because he was not permitted to by the Controller and the Mayor, though he had complied with all of the requirements of the advertisement.

Mr. Woollen says that Mr. English did not offer to put in a bid until he had commenced reading those of the other gentlemen, and that he was not permitted to bid for that reason alone. The reason that Mr. English declines to state what the premium was that he intended to offer is that he does not believe the procedure of the Controller and the Mayor was legal, and, in his opinion, they will be compelled to readvertise for bids on these same bonds in the near future, consequently he does not wish that his should be known, for he will again when the opportunity offers. was asked who would take the step to prove that the bidding had not been legal, and said that if it was taken it would be by him, but that he had not fully made up his mind as to the action as yet.

FOREIGN BIDDER WHO WANTED TO COME IN. Aside from the bid that Mr. English wanted to put in, the Journal has positive knowledge that a banking house rated at \$40,000,000 was anxious to bid on the bonds, and would have been in the field with probably a better bid than any offered had there been given sufficient time for them to get a representative here from the East. There were present in the office of the

Controller yesterday morning, just before he opened and read the bids, Mayor Sullivan. Mr. Franzel for the Indiana Trust Company, Mr. Weicks for Coffin & Stanton, Mr. McDowell for N. W. Harris & Co., Mr. Hawkins for Lamprecht Brothers & Co., Mr. Campbell for Campbell, Wild & Co., Mr. Reis for Seasongood & Mayer, W. H. English and Stoughton Fletcher. There was a difference in the watches of the gentlemen, and that of the Controller being slower by three minutes than any of the others, he said he would proceed to the opening of the bids by his time. Promptly at 9 o'clock, as indicated by his watch, he opened them and read them in turn. They

were as follows: Collin & Stanton, New York-Par for all bonds. Indiana Trust Company, Indianapolis-\$608, Lamprecht Brothers & Co., Cleveland-981s per cent. on the dollar, or par less a commission

N. W. Harris & Co., Chicago-\$615,537 eash. Campbell, Wild & Co., Anderson-\$609,000 Seasongood & Mayer, of Cincinnati, and W. H. English, of this city, did not bid.

Mr. Woolien at once announced that the offer of the first bidder would be accepted. and the company's representative furnished written guaranty that th the contract would be faithfully fulfilled. The law requires that the successful bidder shall make a cash deposit of not less than 5 per cent. within ten days after making the bid, but the Controller, feeling that it would be disastrous to wait that length of time and then to have the bidder back out, insisted that the guaranty should be given at once. It was done, but the Controller refused to divulge the names of the sureties. He said they were good for many times the amount, and that was sufficient. Mr. Woollen had the following to say in regard to not allowing Mr. English to bid: MESSES. WOOLLEN AND FRENZEL TALK.

"Mr. English came to my office on Thurs-

day and made inquiry as to the time when the bids would be opened. I was not present, but one of my clerks told him that it was promptly at 9 o'clock. I had advertised it as such in several papers, and he had plenty of chance to know all about it. We were all sitting in here when he came in. It was then two or three minutes past 9. He spoke to several of the gentlemen and sat down. I turned round in my chair and said: 'Gentlemen, are there any more bids? No one said anything, and I turned to the Mayor and asked: 'Shall I open those we have? He said yes, and I proceeded to cut open the first one I came to, that of Campbell, Wild & Co, I had commenced reading it when Mr. English spoke up. saying: 'I desire to put in a bid here,' There was at once a unanimous objection, all of the gentlemen saying that it was too late, and that he ought not to be allowed to put it in at that time. Mr. Frenzel, I believe, remarked: 'You cannot come it over this crowd that way.' I turned to the Mayor and asked him if I should continue with the reading. He replied by asking if Mr. English had a bid in. I told him no, and he said 'Go ahead.' "When I had finished all of them, and

had announced that the bonds had been awarded to Coffin & Stauton, Mr. English arose to his feet and exclaimed: 'I want to serve notice on you all right now that had you permitted me to bid I should have put in a bigger one than have any of the gentlemen present,' and with that he left the office. I do not think that it would have been in strict accordance with the law had he been allowed to do as he desired."

The statement of Mr. Woollen was corroborated almost to a word by Mr. J. P. Frenzel, except that the latter did not say that he had raised so serious an objection to it. Mr. Frenzel stated positively that Mr. Woollen had turned around and asked if there were any more bids, and then, not receiving any, had proceeded to open the first one, after which Mr. English stated that be wanted to put in a bid. Mr. Frenzel said: "I think that it was a great big bluff on the part of Mr. English. I do not think that he intended to bid at all. When he stated that he had a bid he did not put his hand in his pocket as though he had it ready, nor did he make any move to show that he was in earnest. There was no reason why he should not have known all about the time and the form of building long before he went to the Controller's | weather permitting.

office, and I think he just wanted to make

MR. ENGLISH'S STATEMENT. In relation to the statement that Mr. Woollen said "Mr. English did not sign'ty that he was a bidder until after he (Woollen) had begun to open the bids," Mr. English said to a Journal reporter last night that he did not believe Mr. Woollen said it exactly that way, but that if he did, he was mistaken. On the contrary, both the Mayor and Controller at first indicated a willingness to receive the bid, but some of the other bidders objected. It was after that that the bids were opened and read, Mr. English further said his own statement, as published in an afternoon paper, he believed was substantially correct, except that it did not mention a claim he made at the time he was at the Controller's office, that technical advantage should not be taken in a matter of this kind, where the public interests were involved, and that, as time-pieces varied, a few minutes was not fatal, and that even a construction that "it is nine until it is ten" would be justifiable. Mr. English gave notice immediately, when the bids were read, that his bid was more favorable to the city than any of them.

The statement referred to in the foregoing interview is as follows: "I started to the Controller's office and arrived there before any of the bids were opened. Some minutes were spent in conversation with the gentlemen present, when I signified my desire to submit a bid, as, I think, another gentleman did also. The Controller, addressing the Mayor, said: 'Shall the bids be received? to which the Mayor replid Receive them.' Immediately several gentleman protested on the ground that it was then after 9 o'clock-some said three minutes after, and threats were made by several who had already handed in bids, that they would withdraw them. Finally after considerable wrangling, my bid was not received, and the other bids were opened, the last bid being for the bonds at par. For the bonds I was proposing to take I was offering a premium. This. think, is about the substance of what occurred, but I have no bad feeling on the subject, and do not fird fault with any.

"Can you tell me, Mr. English, what your bid would have been had you been allowed to put it in!" was asked by the re-"It would have been at a premium," he replied. "Will you tell me at how much of a pre

"No, I cannot do that, for the reason that these bonds will be for sale some time again. It will be found out that the procedure at the Controller's office yesterday morning was not legal, and that all of this will have to be gone over again."

"Will you take the necessary steps to

prove that that procedure was not legal?" "I have not yet made up my mind as to Before the interview closed Mr. English again said that the reason that he would not tell what his bid would have been was because he would want to bid on the bonds again, and that the proceedings in the Controller's office were not legal. He said that it had always been customary to consider it 9 o'clock until it was 10 o'clock even in matters pertaining to courts, and that he thought the Mayor and Controller exercised undue baste in the matter. Mr. English said that some of the gentlemen had become quite violent in their objections to him putting in his bid when he had offered to, but he did not mention any

No better example of Mr. English's theory that it is 9 o'clock until it is 10 can be found than in the action of the Board of Public Works when it advertised for bids for the street-railway franchise. They were advertised to be opened at 3 o'clock, but it was after 4 when the first one was

Controller Woolien is feeling badly about certain intimations that have been made to the effect that he has acted in collusion with John P. Frenzel in the matter of the disposition of these bonds. He said in regard to it yesterday: "Why, if I had been in collusion with him, why did I not accept his first offer? It would have been a good thing for Mr. Frenzel. But I rejected and you see the result. I have saved the city a sum something like \$11,980 by doing this readvertising, and John Frenzel die not get the bonds either. No, sir; if any one says that they are not telling the truth. I have acted wholly on my own responsibility in the matter, and I feel as though a great weight had been taken off

my mind. Mr. Frenzel expressed himself as of the belief that a better bid had been received for the bonds than could be gotten again if the Controller were to advertise them for two months.

Tunnel Contract Signed. The Board of Public Works yesterday formally signed the contract with the Citizens' Street-railroad Company whereby the latter is given permission to lower the floor of the Illinois-street tunnel for the passage of electric cars. It is the same as has been published several times, the company agreeing to keep the floor of the tuunel in good repair, to make the grades in conformity with the plans of the city engineer, and to run their cars at a rate of speed that will not be dangerous to teams who are in transit through it. President Mason said that work on it might not be begun for some time, as the company de-sired first to lay its rails for lines contem-

plated. Improvement Bids. The Board of Public Works yesterday reseived the following bids on improvements: Cemenet sidewalk in the west side of College avenue, from Eleventh to Fifteenth-C. M. oster, \$1.52; S. McCray & Co., \$1.27. Awarde to McCray. Sewer in Kentucky avenue, from Georgia to Pearl street-Whitsett & Adams, \$8.55; William Bossert, \$6.85. Awarded to Bossert,

vania to Delaware-William Bossert, \$2.42; Daniel Folcy, \$2.10; R. P. Dunning, \$1.77. Awarded to Dunning. Patrolman Appointed. The Board of Public Safety held a short session yesterday, at which they (appointed John E. Ballard a patrolman in the place of Perry Olds, deceased. Ballard is a

Local sewer in Georgia street, from Pennsyl-

Republican, is over six feet tall, and weighs 215 pounds. Municipal Notes. The board granted the Baptist Young eople's Union of America the use of Tomlinson Hall, July 13 to 16, 1898, for the sum

A remonstrance was filed against paving with brick the sidewalks of John street. from Prospect to Lexington avenue. No

A petition for the opening of Cooper street to Lawrence street was granted and referred to the city engineer for plat and

A petition was filed for the improvement of the second alley east of Delaware street. from Bicking street to Coburn street. No

action taken. The board unanimously adopted a resolution for paving with cement the sidewalks of Talbott avenue, from Fourteenth street

to Seventeenth atreet. The board approved the following vouchers for payment: Foreman of street repairs, \$2,431.27; bridge gang, \$98,75; sewer gang, 882.25; A. W. Conduitt chairman, postage for

Board of Public Works, \$10. In the matter of the construction of a levee along the east bank of White river, from Chestnut street to a point 275 feet north of Ream street, no remonstrances being presented to the board, final action was taken by them, confirming, in all respects, the assessment of benefits and award of damages heretofore made by

WAS POSTPONED.

Bicycle Relay Race of Yesterday Made Impossible by the Heavy Rains.

The relay bicycle ride, which was to have started from Springfield, Ill., yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, passing through here and other points, has been called off, on account of a big storm which occurred in Illinois night before last. Riders have already demonstrated what they can do in the mud, and it is the object of this ride to get as much speed out of it as possible. It is unfortunate that this should have occurred, after all arrangements had been made and everything was so promising. The men will start from Springfield on Friday morning of next week, wind and